

it is the way the money that is spent which is important. Contrary to the view of these well-meaning but misguided members, the amount of taxpayer dollars spent on Federal education programs do matter.

First of all, the Federal Government lacks constitutional authority to redistribute monies between States and taxpayers for the purpose of education, regardless of whether the monies are redistributed through Federal programs or through grants. There is no "block grant exception" to the principles of federalism embodied in the U.S. Constitution.

Furthermore, the Federal Government's power to treat State governments as their administrative subordinates stems from an abuse of Congress' taxing-and-spending power. Submitting to Federal control is the only way State and local officials can recapture any part of the monies of the Federal Government has illegitimately taken from a State's citizens. Of course, this is also the only way State officials can tax citizens of other States to support their education programs. It is the rare official who can afford not to bow to Federal dictates in exchange for Federal funding!

As long as the Federal Government controls education dollars, States and local schools will obey Federal mandates; the core problem is not that Federal monies are given with the inevitable strings attached, the real problem is the existence of Federal taxation and funding.

Since Federal spending is the root of Federal control, by increasing Federal spending this Congress is laying the groundwork for future Congresses to fasten more and more mandates on the States. Because State and even local officials, not Federal bureaucrats, will be carrying out these mandates, this system could complete the transformation of the State governments into mere agents of the Federal Government.

Congress has used block grants to avoid addressing philosophical and constitutional questions of the role of the Federal and State governments by means of adjustments in management in the name of devolution. Devolution is said to return to State's rights by decentralizing the management of Federal programs. This is a new 1990's definition of the original concept of federalism and is a poor substitute for the original, constitutional definition of federalism.

While it is true that lower levels of intervention are not as bad as micro-management at the Federal level, Congress' constitutional and moral responsibility is not to make the Federal education bureaucracy "less bad." Rather, we must act now to put parents back in charge of education and thus make American education once again the envy of the world.

Hopefully the next Congress will be more reverent toward their duty to the U.S. Constitution and America's children. The price of Congress' failure to return to the Constitution in the area of education will be paid by the next generation of American children. In short, we cannot afford to continue on the policy road we have been going down. The cost of inaction to our future generations is simply too great.

IN HONOR OF THE PIONEER TOTAL ABSTINENCE ASSOCIATION OF THE SACRED HEART OF JESUS

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 16, 1998

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the Pioneer Abstinence Association of the Sacred Heart. Pioneers promote a pure and Christian way of life through temperance and virtue.

Founded in 1898 in Dublin, Ireland, the Pioneer Total Abstinence Association of the Sacred Heart was created to encourage a pristine lifestyle among its members, while striving to preserve tradition and uphold membership obligations. Each member of the PTAA belongs to one of the four membership categories, each with their own distinct emblem pin and membership certificate.

Much of the membership in the PTAA is centered around the youth of the world. Each phase of the youth membership, which is divided into three categories, is designed to teach young members how to live a pure and Christian life. The Juvenile Pioneer (age 9–12 years), Junior Pioneer (age 12–15 years) and the Young Pioneer (Age 15 and upwards) pledge never to abuse drugs and prepare themselves to become permanent Pioneers. Permanent Pioneers act as mentors to the youth, pledge to abstain from alcohol for life, and must complete one year of total abstinence. In addition to their membership obligations, permanent Pioneers dedicate themselves to enhancing and strengthening the youth of the world as well as supporting victims of drug and alcohol abuse.

Today, the PTAA has over 500,000 Pioneers in the United States and around the world. Structured on spirituality, leisure, education and training, youth, centenary and finance, the Pioneers have managed to maintain a strong tradition throughout history and they continue to spread their membership around the globe.

My fellow colleagues, join me in honoring the Pioneer Total Abstinence Association of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, an organization that has lifted spirits, restored faith and purified lives all over the world.

TRIBUTE TO ROGER HAGERTY

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 16, 1998

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the achievements of a gentleman who embodies the virtue of service above self. He is a role model and example to his friends and peers throughout his community of Grand Junction, Colorado.

Roger Hagerty, a long-time resident of Grand Junction, received the Volunteer of the Year Award for 1997 by the Colorado Division of the American Cancer Society. This honor was given in recognition of his extraordinary efforts in the fight against cancer. He exemplifies the word volunteer. Roger Hagerty frequently visits with patients and inspires them with his own personal battle with cancer. He

labors as a Resource Information and Guidance Counselor at the local American Cancer Society office three afternoons per week. Mr. Hagerty also serves as Chairman of the Legacy and Planned Giving Program, conducting several seminars each year. Furthermore, he has been chosen to lead still other endeavors such as the jail and Bail program and the organization's annual Golf Tournament Fund Raiser in Grand Junction. Finally, Mr. Hagerty serves as an advocate and speaker on television and radio promoting the American Cancer Society's programs.

Roger Hagerty is the embodiment of American patriotism. He is responsible for the local Veteran's Day parades and remarkably, Mr. Hagerty still fits into his 35 year-old military uniform. He is also politically active in and around the community. Besides serving as Treasurer for the local Sheriff's campaign, he also regularly participates in raising money for various local organizations. Friends and family claim that the Hagerty's home telephone never stops ringing as they work to help others.

In addition to his volunteer activities with the American Cancer Society and other organizations, Roger Hagerty assists his wife Eva, also a cancer survivor, who is the honored coordinator for the Reach To Recovery program. This effort specifically targets breast cancer patients by advocating for regular health checkups. Mrs. Hagerty also works tirelessly on behalf of others, and is often found actively participating in community health fairs and screenings.

I ask my colleagues today to join me in commending Roger Hagerty for his integrity and dedication in the service of others. His selfless acts have indeed made a difference to many, and serve as an excellent example of what is best in our society. His work has been invaluable to the Grand Junction community. I wish him and his family continued health and success in the future.

AMENDING OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF LANDS ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. MICHAEL N. CASTLE

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 15, 1998

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my strong support for H.R. 3972, a bill to amend the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act to prohibit the Interior Secretary from charging state and local government agencies for certain uses of the sand, gravel, and shell resources of the outer continental shelf.

For too long, Congress has treated outer continental sand resources differently than other minerals under federal control. While land-based oil and gas royalties are shared with states and off-shore oil and gas royalties are shared with state critical habitat land acquisition programs, royalties from off-shore sand resources are not shared with the states. In fact, coastal states are taxed for using these resources, which adds to the already expensive task of beach restoration. This bill is a compromise. It does not ask the federal government to share royalties from the sale of sand and gravel. Instead, it treats state and local governments the same as the federal